PROTECTIVE CLOTHING







OCCUPATIONAL DERMATITIS

- ♦ What is it?
 - Inflammation of the skin
 - Results from exposure to irritants in the work environment
 - May be slight reddening of the skin with mild itching
 - Rash
 - Small eruptions with intense itching
- ◆ What causes it?

CAUSES OF SKIN

PROBLEMS

- CHEMICAL
 - Most frequent cause of dermatitis
 - Acts as primary skin irritant
 - Differs in two respects:
 - Reaction Time
 - Mode of Action
 - Mists, vapors, diluted or full strength

MECHANICAL

- Friction
- Pressure
- Results in abrasions, wounds, bruises
- Introduces foreign bodies into skin
 - Examples: Falling on Non-Skid, Air Nozzle

BIOLOGICAL AGENTS

- Bacteria, viruses, fungi, and insects
- Complicates dermatitis
 - Examples: Bee stings, Athlete's foot
- Not all skin reacts in the same way or to the same degree to causes

FACTORS INFLUENCING SKIN REACTION

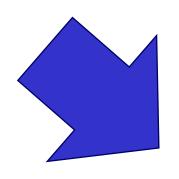
- TYPE OF SKIN
 - Pigmentation
 - Dryness
 - Hairiness
- GENDER
 - Women have more sensitive, less oily skin than men
- AGE
 - Affects younger personnel more

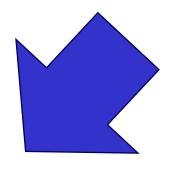
FACTORS INFLUENCING SKIN REACTION

- TEMPERATURE EXTREMES
 - More prevalent in warm weather
 - Risk of direct contact is greater due to less clothing worn
 - Excessive perspiration skin is more vulnerable
 - Low winter temps cause dry, chapped skin causing cracks

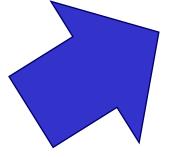
FACTORS INFLUENCING SKIN REACTION

- EXCESSIVE OILINESS/DRYNESS
 - Naturally oil skins are less likely to incur dermatitis when working with fat solvents
 - More susceptible to substances that remove oil
 - Dry skin cracks easily, especially around alkalis and solvents
 - Cracked skin makes skin subject to infections
- LACK OF CLEANLINESS
- ALLERGIES





EASIER TO PREVENT THAN TO CURE



PREVENTION

- Chain of command support
- Hazardous awareness training
- Personal cleanliness
- Eliminate contact
- Identify hazards
- Good housekeeping
- Instruction
- Barrier creams

SELECTING PROTECTIVE CLOTHING/EQUIPMENT

TURN TO

APPENDIX H,
NSTM 074 VOL. 3

NSTM 074, VOL 3

- Person working with irritants, caustics, or toxic materials shall wear
 - Protective Coveralls
 - Gloves
 - Boots

CHAIN OF COMMAND ENSURES PERSONNEL ARE PROPERLY PROTECTED

· COVERALLS, GLOVES, AND BOOTS MAY NOT BE ENOUGH!!!!! RIMIBERE SIGHT HEARING PHYSICAL PROTECTION

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION



- Face shields
 - Can accommodate respiratory protection devices
- Safety Goggles/Glasses
 - Chemical
 - Plastic Perforated
 - Welding/Chipping
 - Tinted
 - Wire



HAND PROTECTION











HAND PROTECTION

- Natural-Laytex
 - Resistant against acids, caustics, abrasion from sand blasting, grinding
 - General Purpose Use
- Butyl Rubber
 - Resistant to Toxic chemicals, gases, water vapor, oxidation, and ozone attack
- Neoprene Rubber
 - Oils, greases, petroleum, tear resistant

HAND PROTECTION

- Milled Nitrile
 - Use where sense of touch is a must
 - Stand up to mechanical abuse
- Natural Rubber
 - Good pliability over large temperature range
 - Long term resistance to chemicals & acids

- Vinyl Coated
 - Chemical & abrasion resistant
 - Use for handling oils, acids, caustics, most solvents

HEAD PROTECTION



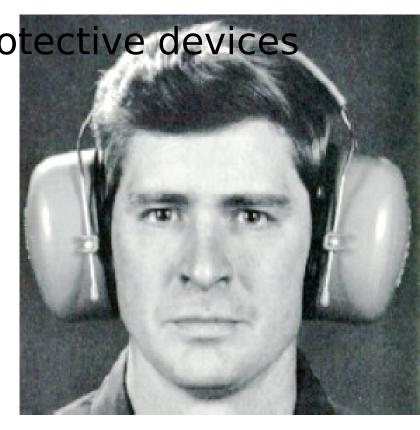
- Helmets/Hardhats protect crewmembers from:
 - Falling and flying debris
 - Impact with low overheads

HEARING PROTECTION

All hands shall comply with hazardous noise labels



Insert



Circumaural

BODY PROTECTION/COVERALLS

- Should provide comfort of movement
- Selection and way it protects wearer vary from vendor to vendor



SAFETY SHOES AND BOOTS



Chukk a

- Water resistant leather
- Heels and soles have treads
 - Non-marking
 - Non-sparking
 - Water/Fuel resistant
- Steel toe

MISCELLANEOUS PROTECTION



- Chemlites
- Flashlight
- Harness/lifelines
- Communications
- "PASS"



QUESTION #1

- What factors influence the way that persons react to industrial irritants?
- > TYPE OF SKIN
- > SEX OF THE PERSON
- > AGE & EXPERIENCE
- > TEMPERATURE EXTREMES
- > EXCESSIVE OILINESS
- > LACK OF CLEANLINESS
- > ALLERGIES

